INAUGURATION OF GOV. HOFFMAN. GOV. FENTON'S WELCOMING SPEECH-GOV.

HOFFMAN'S REPLY-CONGRATULATORY VIS-ITS-DINNER AT THE DELAVAN. ALBANY, Jan. 1 .- The Ninth Brigade, composed of the 16th and 25th regiments and a company of artillery, paraded this morning and escorted the Governor and his staff to the State Capitol, where, although the snow was falling with a heavy west wind blowing, making it the most disagreeable day of the Winter, thus far, the multitude was large. The Jackson Guards, a politico-military organization of about 100 men, maintained perfect order. At noon a national salute was fired by the brigade and the "Little Giant" gun. A little before 1 o'clock Gov. Fenton and his staff, followed by Gov. Hoffman and his staff, entered the Assembly Chamber, which was

soon crowded. Occupying the Clerk's desk, Gov.

GOV. FENTON'S ADDRESS TO GOV. HOFFMAN. GOV. HOFFMAN: In welcoming you to the Chief Magistracy of the State, as it is alike my duty and my pleasare to do, I cheerfully transfer the symbols of its authority to your hands. I bid you welcome to the Capital, not merely to the exalted station to which you have been chosen, but also to the friendly regard and generous hospitality of its citizens. In terminating my stay among them I cannot forbear to express my grateful appreciation of their uniform courtesy. I am sure that the kindness which they have invariably extended to me will be as freely continued to you, and will contribute greatly to the pleasure of your official residence in their midst While offering you my best wishes upon your accession to the office of Governor, I speak from my own experience when I remind you that it is a position of arduous toil and unceasing care. To preserve and obey the essential requirements of public duty in the face of urgent appeals and individual hardships will demand all your framess and patience. If you are subject to criticism you will but share the lot of all your predecessors. The trusts of the position are so difficult and delicate as to forbid the hope of cutire escape from misinterpretation and censure. But mighty as may be the cares, the labors, and the responsibilities of the office, they are not without compensations; If the trials are severe, the rewards are no less signal and far more lasting. To him who holds the relation to the

people which you now assume, the highest opportunities for usefulness are afforded, which, if improved, will enable him to secure for himself ample recompense for the precipitate and erroneous judgments of men. And for his own conscientions and faithful services, a population to be counted by millions, with interests vast in aumber and incalculable in value, whose enterprises extend in every direction and cover every field of action and useful effort, with freedom of opinion that is nowhere else surpassed, necessarily constitutes a commonwealth to diversified in character and sentiment, that the Chief Magistrate who shall expect by his administration to satisfy all, will not fail to be disappointed. He may not hope even for exemption from mistakes, but the merit which belongs to zeal for the public good, and integrity In the public service, will sooner or later be discerned, and its requital will not cease to himself or to his name us long as the people are just and the memory of his good intentions survive. These considerations do not imply that the Executive can disregard his party obligations; but it is not too much to say that in the administration of public affairs, a recognition of the general good and the foundation principle of equity and justice, is not only the highest obligation, but includes all others. As the representative of the whole people, his own sense of responsibility for the permanent good and the ultimate, If not immediate, support of a just public sentiment unite to strengthen and enforce this sacred and comprehensive which I doubt not you will make, I invoke for your encouragement and support the prayers of all the people of the great Commonwealth, and the guidance of Him

GOV. HOFFMAN'S REPLY. In receiving from you, Gov. Fenton, in the presence of these, our friends and fellow-citizens, the symbols of nuthority which belong to this high office, the duties and cares of which you lay aside and I assume to-day, I realize how beautiful that system of government is which permits the transfer of so much power with so little ceremony. The sympathy which attends the act clothes it with additional dignity, and the kindness and good will held so long, assures me that you forget as I do. the aswhether in the State or Nation, the people cheerfully accept. The words with which you welcome me to the capitol of the State are words of generous feeling, and impress me deeply. I am not a stranger to this city, or to the hospitalities of its citizens. Many who were known to me here in earlier life have been called away, leaving to the living the priceless legacy of an honorable name. I cherish their memories, and feel sure that those who and kindness which have been extended to you and to your predecessors. Looking back upon the long line of great men who have occupied the Chair of State to which I have been called, whose presence seem yet to fill the Capital in which we stand, and feeling the full weight of the responsibilities now assumed by me. Linvoke the generous support of all the people, and the aid of Him wh directs the destinies of men and of empires. Public life has its trials and rewards, its pains and pleasures, its disappointments and hopes; but the true man, caring little for harsh judgments or unjust censure. will find his full recompense in the approval of his con-stituents and in the consciousness of having performed his duty faithfully and well. The passions and prejudices of the hour are soon forgotten; but the record we make never to be erased. In the welcome you have given me, you have wisely omitted all reference to the issues of the day-a discussion of which by either of us here would be a violation of the proprietics of the occasion. We cannot tell what the future may have in store for us. Let us indulge the hope that a wise Providence will direct all things for the greatest good of our State and country, and that we may live to see them both attain a degree of peace and prosperity which has no parallel in their past

After Gov. Hoffman had finished, the Lieutenant-Gevernor, Allen C. Beach, was sworn into office, the eath being admirlistered by Judge Nelson, Secretary of State. Subsequently, the namense multitude called upon Gov. Hoffman at the Executive Chamber, and upon Mrs. Hoffman at the Governor's residence, to exchange the compliments of the season. At 5:30 p. m., the retiring staff of Gov. Fenton dined et the Delayan House with the staff of Gov. Hoffman.

GOVERNMENT OF PHILADELPHIA.

INAUGURATION OF THE MAYOR-ELECT. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1 .- Daniel M. Fox was sgarated Mayor this afternoon. The oath of office a administered by Judge Allison, in presence of the Councils. Mr. McMichael, the retiring Mayor, banad his successor to the Mayor's office, and put him in passion of the same. The contest for the office, on account alleged frauds in the election, is pending before that

LATEST FROM GEN, SHERMAN. St. Lora Jan. 1.—Gen. Sherman has received ne official integration of the recent reported battle with

THE BEGADHEAD MURDER TRIAL. STROUDSBURG, Penn., Jan. 1.—The Broadhead marder trial as closed last night, after the argument of counsel. The manners have held up their heads through the whole tolk ith boldness, but there is little

VITAL STATISTICS FOR CHICAGO. Chicago, Jan. 1.—The Health Officer's Report, which has just been made up, shows that in 1808 5,760 persons died, and 6,348 were born in Chicogo. The number of marriages was 4,686.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION-DOUBLE TRACK

FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW-YORK. 87. Leuis, Jan. 1.—The report that the Eric Great Company has leased the Ohlo and Misslestppi siread is denied. It is reported as a fact, however, that a consolidation of interests in a permanent through broad gange line between the Atlantic Ocean and the asseppi River has been effected, and that the change of gaage of the Ohio and Mississippi Road has been stopped. A system of through trains for freight and punbengers is at once to be established, and a taleg rull is to to laid from hore to Odin. Di., the intersection of the

THE STATE GOVERNMENT. Ohio and Mississippi and the Illinois Central Roads. It York is to be furnished with double track.

WASHINGTON.

RECEPTIONS IN THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND ELSEWHERE-LETTERS FROM MR. BUR-LINGAME - THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WATCHING MR. CUSHING-VIRGINIA-GEN. GRANT'S OPINION OF THE WORLD-THE IN-AUGURATION-GEN. LOGAN. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 1, 1809.

The President's reception this morning was attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps, all the army and navy officers in the city, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the Cabinet, the members of Congress remaining in Washington, and many other distinguished persons. The general reception was begun at 12 o'clock, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Executive Mansion was filled. The President received the visitors in the "Blue Room." The President's family assisted in the reception. Among the prominent army officers were Gen. Dent and others of Gen. Grant's Staff now in Washington, Gen. Heintzelman. Gen. O. O. Howard accompanied by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, Gens. Townsend, Williams, and Vincent, of the War Department, Gen. Ramsey, and others. Gen. Zeilin, Commandant of the Marine Corps, with the officers of that branch of the service, were present in a body. The President was in good health, and received his visitors with courtesy and dignity. The Marine Band, which was stationed at the main entrance, supplied the music. Later in the day-seemingly hopeless of better weather-visitors began to arrive in an almost uninterrupted stream. Gen. B. F. Butler arrived after 12 o'clock alone, and at once went through the "Red Room" to the "Blue Room," where the President was, and, after cordially shaking hands with Mr. Johnson, passed over to the ladies, and exchanged with them the compliments of the season. He then passed through the "East Room." Senator Morton was also prominent among the visitors. He held a brief conversation the President. The diplomatic corps with were fully represented, excepting the Danish Minister and one of the Italian Delegation. They were attired in full Conrt dress, and were accounpanied by their wives and daughters, richly attired. Ex-Attorney-Gen. Stanbery arrived after 12 o'clock, and was cordially greeted by the President. The members of the Cabinet and many citizens, also received their friends, and the receptions were largely attended. Assistant-Secretary Seward was visited by the most distinguished personages in Washington, as well as by many private citizens and strangers. Among the number were the representatives of foreign Governments, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Judges of the Courts of the District of Columbia, officers of the Army and Navy, in uniform, and Members of Congress. The Secretary of State was in excellent health. Secretaries McCulloch, Browning, Welles, Schofield, Postmaster Gen. Randall and Attorney-Gen. Evarts, also received company. Unusual interest was taken in the reception by Speaker Colfax and his wife. The number that paid their respects was very large, including many who attended the other receptions, and nearly all the members of Cougress in Washington, without distinction of party. The Speaker was the recipient of two New-Year presents-a splendid clock from the American Clock Company, and a coffee urn from a few of his personal friends in New-York. Mayor Bowen of Washington was called on by numerous friends, who were bountifully entertained. Other gentlemen opened their houses to the reception of visitors.

Gen. Butler at his residence, Fifteenth and I-sts., received the visits of a large number of friends during the day. Mrs. Butler and Miss Blanche, his daughter, assisted in doing the honors. Admiral Shubrick and wife, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Clymer, received many friends at their residence, No. 308 H-st., and among them were marty officers of the navy and army. Gen. Parker of Gen. Grant's staff you manifest when surrendering to me the trust you have received many officers of the army. Judge Casey of the Court of Claims was kept busy at his residence receiving the visits of many of his friends. At the National Hotel receptions were held by Mrs. Senator Morton, Mrs. Senator Williams, Mrs. Senator Henderson, Mrs. Anna S. Stephens, Mrs. Senator Ramsey, and others. The residences of Senators Morgan, Pomeroy, Chandler, Sherman, Corbett, Dixon and Frelinghuysen were thronged during the day with admiring friends. The Chief-Justice kept open house, although the ladies of his family were not in town. The various Legations and the Heads of Departments were not only represented, but a large number of civilians paid their respects. Mrs. Harlan, assisted by Mrs. Robert Lincoln, Mr. Hand, and Miss Beane of New-York, received visitors at the residence of Senator Harlan. Receptions were likewise held at the residences of Mr. Defrees, Henry D. Cooke, Judge Fisher, Mayor Bowen, Geo. W. Adams, A. T. Sheppard, D. C. Forney, Chauncey Snow, John F. Doyle, Montgomery Blair, Amos Kendall, G. W.

Riggs, and G. S. Tullock. Letters have been received from Mr. Burlingame's Chinese Embassy. They were courteously received by the late Ministry, but feeling sure that the Fall elections would bring a change in the English Cabinet, did not press their business upon Mr. Disraeli. preferring to wait and work with Gladstone and his friends. The Embassy confidently expects to find the new Ministry disposed to liberal dealings.

The English Government is said to have sent an agent to Bogota to watch Mr. Cushing and see that the United States does not get too much advantage

in the Darien ship canal negotiations. Gov. Wells of Virginia has written a letter in reference to affairs in his State. After alluding to the victory won in the election of Gen. Grant, he says that another victory will soon reward the labors and fidelity of the Republican party in Virginia, and result in placing her again in the Union. He further

We should make all possible preparation to insure that We should make all possible preparation to insure that object by securing among ourselves harmony of purpose, unity of action, and a vigorous parly organization. Our people should be alive to the importance of the interests involved, and encourage in the exercise of the spirit of instice and liberality all who cordially unite in the spirit of principles at issue. They should be taught to shin the open or secret enemy who would drive, tinecessary, or persuade, if possible, the freedmen to abandon his newly acquired rights and hitherto almost unused privileges. A little more patience and fidelity, and these rights and privileges will be so well secured that no man or party will undertake to deny them, take them away, or restrict their exercise.

Gen. Grant wrote a letter of thanks to a colored man in Maryland who sent him a large turkey for Christmas.

The Boston Journal's correspondent here tele graphs hence as follows:

Gen. Grant, in a conversation with a Western member of Congress, three or four days ago, very freely expressed his opinion of The New-York World. Referring to certain articles in that paper, intimating, if not directly asserting, that the President-elect would eventually split with his party and pursue a course similar to that pursued by President Johnson, Fe of course denounced the whole statement as false, and added that he considered "The New-York World one of the most traitorous and disloyal papers in the country." es in the country.

Gen, B. F. Butler, President of the Board of Managers of the Volunteer Soldiers' Asylum, drew from the Treasury in the latter part of last week \$167,000. being the surplus of the found for the support of these institutions left deposited in the Treasury.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Committee on Reception The Soldiers and Sallors Committee on Reception and Quarters are making extensive preparations for the reception of their comrades the coming 4th of March, on the occasion of the inauguration of Gen. Grant. Numerous apartments have been engaged.

Gen. Logan, who has been under medical treatment have for a several weeks, for a several effection of the here for several weeks, for a severe affection of the threat, is convalescing, and expects to be in his seat in the House on Tuesday.

The French Minister was recently robbed of a gold

The French Minister was recently robbed of a gold watch and several medals of honor which had been presented by the Emperor of France. The thief climbed the lightning rod and entered a window of the upper story of the building.

The citizens of Washington have organized an aid society for the relief of the poor, and will establish two of three free soun-houses next week.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

NEW TEAR'S SPRECH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON. Paris, Jan. 1.—The Emperor Napoleon, at the usual New Year's reception of the Diplomatic Corps, in replying to the address of the representatives of Foreign Powers, said that he realized with much pleasure the conciliatory spirit animating European Governments, which enables them to quiet animosities and smooth international difficulties as fast as they arise, thus insuring the continuance of peace-He confidently hoped that the year 1869 would prove as satisfactory as the year which had just closed, and that the course of events may dissipate unfavorable apprehensions and consolidate the peace so necessary to the welfare and progress of civilized nations and

VICTOR EMANEUL ON THE CONDITION OF ITALY. FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 1.-King Victor Emannel to-day, in his reply to the New Years congratulations of the Military Staff, said that the present situation of Italian affairs was good but that if the present amicable situation should become clouded and trouble should in the future appear to be imminent, he should confidently rely upon the loyalty and patriotism of the army to sustain him in maintaining peace and the national honor.

GREECE.

PROGRESS OF WARLIKE PREPARATIONS. CORFU, Jan. 1 .- The Government of Greece 18 actively engaged in perfecting and completing the armament of the national troops.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TIMES AS A CHAMPION OF ARISTOCRACY. LONDON, Jan. 1 .- The Times to-day, in a leading editorial, denonnees the projects of the Liberals for the abolition of primogeniture, etc., and says that England is essentially aristocratic and conservative. ARREST OF BANK DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Bank of Overend, Gurney & Co., which failed some time ago, and whose affairs have been in process of liquidation, have been arrested and held to bail on a charge of fraud in the management of its affairs.

THE CONTEMPLATED YACHT RACE. Mr. Ashbury, in his note to Messrs. Bennett and

Stebbins, of New York, relative to the proposed yacht race, after objecting to the tunnage of the Dauntless, says he will race the Phantom across the Atlantic. He will go in any event, and thus give the Sappho and other American yachts a chance to accept

YENIAN DEMONSTRATION. CORK, Jan. 1.-There was a large Ferian demonstration here to-day, at which Mr. O'Sullivan made

a strong speech. RETURN OF COUNT BISMARCK TO BERLIN-HIS

INFLUENCE UPON THE FOREIGN AND HOME POLICY OF PRUSSIA—AN INTERESTING POC-UMENT FOR AMERICAN HISTORY-THE BAN-CROFT-REED CONTROVERSY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] BERLIN, Dec. 17 .- It is fortunate for the peace of

Europe that Count Bismarck has just at this time resumed control over the foreign policy of Prussia. Count Beust has directed all his attention to the reconstruction of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the assimilation of its diverging nationalities. To this end he has been obliged to renounce the exercise of authority by Austria as a German Power. It has been his purpose to leave to the South German States the question of their union with the North, and he has had no inclination to make an issue with North Germany on that point. But several circumstances have led him to fear that Prussia, jealous of the restoration of power to Austria had leagued itself with Russia for the purpose of creating dissension in the Empire by intriguing with the disaffected in Hungary, particularly those adhering to the Greek Church, and this opinion, not un-

themselves in that matter will remember that Mr. Bancroft cited in the ninth volume of his History, an extract from the diary of the Hessian Colonel Donop, which under date of Dec. 21, 1776, says: "Der Oberst Reed, der neulich eine Protection erhalten, seye dem Gen. Mifflin entegen gekommen, und habe demselben declarirt dass er nicht gesonnen sey weiteres zu dienen, worauf ihm Mifflin sehr hart begegnete und ihn sogar einen dem Rascal geheissen habe." Mr. Bancroft translated this: "Col. Reed, who lately received a protection, is said to have gone up to Gen. Mifflin and declared to him that he was not disposed to serve any longer, upon which Mifflin met him very harshly, and even called him a damned rascal," claiming that the clause "der neulich eine Protection erhalten" was descriptive and inserted on the part of rhalten" was descriptive and inserted on the part of erhalten" was descriptive and inserted on the part of the writer, and was not a part of the narrative he was repeating. In this view he was supported by Mr. Kapp of New-York, a well-known German scholar. I have secured a copy of the report of Col. Donop, dated at Bordentown, Dec. 21, 1776, to his superior officer, Major-Gen. Grant, at Brunswick, and this is now before me. The report is in very bad French; the following extract is exact, the italics only being mine:

French: the following extract is exact, the italics only being mine:
"Ce qui est bien sîr, c'est que le même pres midî Gen. Mifflin est avancé avec un corps Rebelle sur la route de Moorstown jusqu'au Pont de trois miles eloignées de Mentholly, mais qu'il n'a rien enterpris que de rainer entérement ce pont après qu'il est retourné à Moorstown. Le Col. Reed, qui dernièrement a reçu une protection à roucentre le Gen. Mifflin auprès de ce Pont, et lui a declaré qu'il avoit quilité le parti Rebelle sur quoi Mifflin l'a traité très durement, le nommant à dam Raskel, et aparramment il l'a emmêné comme prisonnier avec lui, puisque depuis on ne l'a plus vià à Biachhorse. L'homme qui m' a rapporté cela avoit été encoié par moi pour chercher des noucelles de l'ennemi, et il a entendu lui même celle conversation."

From this it will appear that not only does Donop state on his own authority that Reed had received a protection, but he further relates, circumstantially, a conversation between Reed and Mifflin, which one of his own scouts overhead near the bridge, three miles distant from Mount Holly, not a rumor that could not be traced to any trustworthy source

THE PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY.

CLOSING SPEECHES OF MESSRS, MUNN AND SHEP-PARD-VERDICT, "GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1.-Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather the Court-room was densely crowded to-day, the main attraction being the argument of Mr. Wm. B. Mann for the defense. Mr. O'Byrne concluded his argument. He took up the subject of the prisoner's pecuniary condition, showing that the prisoner could not have expected to derive profit from the death of his wife's mother. In concluding, Mr. O'Byrne said:

mother. In concluding, Mr. O'Byrne said:

Oh! gentlemen of the jury, remember you stand almost in the relation of God to the poor prisoner at the bar; with power to make or unmake; to let live or destroy. And on! gentlemen, be like unto Him in tempering your ledgment with mercy. Glorifying yourselves so far as it is allowable to your frait humanity, to do so with His benignity and mercy. Remember that the day will come when the archangel's trump will call you before another har, where God Himself will act as judge, where you will be implering mercy from the Great Judge. As you expect mercy upon that great day of wrath and dread, when the heavens and the earth abail be rolled together as a scroil, the mercy you now show will "lead for you before that gracious Judge; but, on! remember, that if any consideration but that of an inflexible determination to given the prisoner at the bar the benefit of every doubt should enter your judgment, if you should be swayed one hair's breadly from giving him all the mercy his case demands, then that gracious Judge will turn into an inflexible judge, and in the appailing voice which met the ears of Cain fie will thunder out, "Where is thy brother Abell"—and, not answering, he will say, "Depart from me;" and in your sight the sentinel at heaven's portal will close its ponderous gates upon you for God's eterning.

Mr. Mann addressed the turn. He said: The Common-

ponderous gates upon you for Gud's eternity.

Mr. Mann addressed the jury. He said: The Commonwealth's officer has told you that he has presented to you chain of circumstances that are like a strong wall about the prisoner. I think I can show you that they have, by the assistance of some over-zealous men, some false men and some mailcleus men, only brought faggots for the fire from which the truth will rise, like the flery phenix, resplendent with its own glery. Now, gentlemen, what would the Commonwealth have you believe! She would respendent with its own giory. Now, gentlemen, what would the Commonwealth have you believe! She would have you believe! She would have you believe! She would house, on that Sanday night about 9 o'clock, instead of being in bed, as was his usual habit, was sitting up in the chining room. That the old lady went to sleep while he snoked a eigar. That he watched a favorable opportunity, and either went down stairs for the poker or came up stairs with it, and then hit the eld lady over the head with it, afterward throwing her body out of the window, washing his bands and went to bed. Now this is one of their theories. What is another! They rock to make you believe that he was alartmed by the ringing of the bell, that he threw the body lato they ard, took off his cuffs, collar, books, shirt, each, pantiahous, and then hurried to let the girl in. Do you believe, gentlemen, that any murderer ever did such a thing! Now, what is another of their theories! They may have forty for anglit that I know. They may say that he was in the room with her—that he got the poker—struck her with the heel—atruck her in the temple. Their theories are many and conflicting. What do they meant we have not

in the learned itself with Rossia for the purpose of rectaing disconsion in the Empire by intriguing with the dissification in Hampser, particularly those offering to the Greek Church, and this equition, not in the hepty may the few remarked to the sentence of the control of

ted the act. In the next place he gives an untrue account of the affair, saying that she fell from the window, and makes no attempt to give any other possible explanation. These circumstances demand conviction, even if they stand alone. The Commonwealth's case is made ont by these facts, and we have only now to deal with the explanations that have been made, both in the argument and testimony which is supposed to support the defense. He then reviewed this testimony and argument at length to show its inter fallacy. They had dealt in nothing but possibilities. This defendant cannot escape in such a way; his defense must be a fair and reasonable one, not mere conjecture and guesswork. Mr. Sheppard dwelt fally upon each material point, both of the Commonwealth's case and the defense, and concluded with a warm and eloquent exhortation to the Jury to stand firm to their oaths and keep within the law and the evidence, and to administer the law strictly thereby, putting a stop to the spirit of murder that stakes at large in our community, not sparing the defenseless woman or the helpless babe, or the peace of the holy Sabbath day.

At 7½ o'clock Judge Brewster delivered the charge

At 72 o'clock Judge Brewster delivered the charge to the Jury, carefully reviewing the testimony and describing the various degrees of murder. The prisoner should have the benefit of every reasonable doubt, but the jury must not take as granted these assertions when they were not certain that they could arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the fact; then that doubt belongs to the defendant, but the doubt must be created by the evidence in the case and not by your imagination. He advised the Jury to look searchingly through the whole case and accept no circumstance except what has been clearly proved. Let each link be perfectly formed and properly welded in the chain of evidence.

At 20 minutes of 9 o'clock the jury retired. The court room was densely crowded; the prisoner's dock was guarded by a strong police force under High Constable Clark ; during the absence of the jury the prisoner remained calm and composed in the dock, conversing with his father and a steadfast friend, Mr. John H. McCally, who has manifested a Pythian friendship toward him during the entire trial. At a quarter past 9 o'clock the jury returned, the clerk called the roll, and they all answered to their names; the jury and prisoner then arose and confronted each other. The Clerk: Gentlemen of the Jury, how do you find the prisoner Guilty or not guilty? The foreman, in a distinct voice, replied: "GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE." They all answered to the Clerk's inquiry so stand we all. The prisoner remained composed when his friend McCully fell upon his neck with a cry of anguish. The father was also deeply affected, and the prisoner endeavored to console them. The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

IS LOUISIANA FREE!

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sig: In your paper of the 23d ult., alluding to the question asked in the caption of this letter, you

have the following paragraph: "Is Louisiana a free country! It seems that a man may not publish a Republican newspaper there, nor vote for a Republican candidate. Editors are mobbed and voters are beaten or murdered."

And this paragraph I notice copied throughout the South by the Rebel press, and ridiculed, blackguarded, and denied. This is natural, and perhaps should not be complained of any more than a snake should be brained

and desired. This is marked, and perhaps about the seemplained of any more than a snake should be brained for biting. Still, it is decided no harm to kill the reptile for doing that which it is its nature to do; nor do I take it as being at all amiss to reface a false-hood, even when intered by a natural flar.

You are remarkably well posted in regard to Southern affairs, and seidom make the least deviation from the literal truth in speaking of matters in this section. When you do chance to do so, the naturally false and willfally corrupt Rehel press, from "Dan to Beersheba," from the Potomae to the Rio Grande, will take advantage of such an item to announce as false all you say. For instance, you use the following paragraph in regard to myself:

"Mr. Jayer Backburn, eliber of The Homer (La.) Hind, the destruction of whose edice as reported yesterlar, has been repeatedly through the first of persecution, and has come out of them more resolute in his optimies than before, as always is the case with political marryer. He was nothed several times during the war for his fulsal sentiments, he was nothed several times during the war for his fulsal sentiments, he was nothed several times during the war for his fulsal sentiments, he was nothed several times during the war for his fulsal sentiments, he was nother frequently and the history of the first and a falsehood. But it is an natural for Rebel editors to swear that the truth is a falsehood as it is for the devil to hate holy water.

Well do you say I am no more safe under the rele of

that the truth is a falsehood as it is not holy water.

Well do you say I am no more safe under the rule of Andrew Johnson that I was under that of Jefferson Davis. Not as unuch so. For, in the midst of the war, Jefferson Davis did peremptority order the bloodhounds of poissention and murder to let me alone. Andrew Johnson has never done this; and yet I have been more bitteriy and persistently hunted down and persecuted rince than during the war. At one time during the war I had to take to the pine hills to save myself from being hanged for having defended Mr.

for having defended him, cutyets with which to beat my brains out. I told him that ever since the war I had been compelled, on account of my loyally and devotion to my country and my Government, to fice my native land, and ask at the hands of the Northern people—the loyal Congress—patronage and support sufficient to save my family from actual starvation. And such is the plant, anvanished truth. And yet, Mr. Johnson "carred for none of these things," and perhaps never will. I care not whether he does or does not, so that Gen. Grant may. But what about freedom in Louisiana at the present time? You have been thoughtful enough to ask the question, and hold and candid enough to state facts in connection therewith, which virtually answer it. There is now no freedom nor safety for any man, black or white, who is known to be a faithful and outspoken friend of the Federal Government; and the man who, being acquainted with the facts as they really exist, and states differently, is a willful and malicious liar. That is the word. It is coarse, I know, and vulgar; but it is the very word that will express the truth in the premises, and therefore I use it.

will express the truth in the premises, and therefore I use it.

It is true, as you state, that Republican editors are mobbed, and voters beaten or murdered, and often both. I might instance my own case as a fair sample of what is going on all over the State. No one will say that I have personal enemies, or that I have been at all abusive or offensive in my editorial course, especially during the last year or so. And yet I have been twice mobbed within the last few months; and it is now openly and defiantly asserted in this town that "Blackburn ought to know that we will break up his office as fast and as often as he may restablish it." True, every Rebel or Democrat here does not say this. Some advise me to go ahead and restablish my paper, and say I shall be protected; still, the language I have quoted is openly and defiantly used, and there is no one to molest or make the parties who use it afraid. And, norcover, it is well known here who mobbed my office; and yet the public is afraid to have them arrested or disclose their names! Is this freedom? Is this safety? Not much! And. not only this, on my last return from Washington, in August last. I was way-laid by assassins, and escaped marder only through a seeming special Providence. I knew nothing of this till it was all over, and was informed of the disgraceful facts by a leading Democrat, who is my personal friend. And I have many such, or I would long since have been murdered. These friends now tell me I will have to be guarded and protected on my route to the river when I leave home again. They offer to do it. I have been defaulted and protected on my route to the river when I leave home again. They offer to do it. I have been detained at home by sickness until now, but expect to leave for washington in a few days. I have a land route of 65 or 70 miles before I reach navigation; and it is over this portion of my travel that I was before waylaid and watched, and over which my Democratic friends now tell me I will have to be useless to dwell in print upon th ise it. It is true, as you state, that Republican editors are

WEAK IMITATION OF THE NEW-YORK RING. WEAK IMITATION OF THE NEW-YORK RING.

RICHMOND, Jan, 1.—R. T. Sale, overseer of
the city hands, was before a Council Committee on
we diseasty, on the charge of appropriating to his own
use the labor of the hands employed by the city, and the
proceeds of the farm belonging to the city. Mr. Sale has
raised vegetables on the land belonging to the city by
the labor of the hands employed by the city, and has
sold the product for his own benefit. The Committee,
after hearing testimony, reported that Sale was guilty,
but that he was warranted in doing what he had done by
instruction from a member of the Council.

PRESENTATION TO THE MAYOR OF RICHMOND. RIGHMOND, Jan. 1.—A complimentary collation was given to Mayor Chahoon in the Monticello Hotel, this evening, and the Mayor was made the recipient of a handsome gold-headed cane, suitably inscribed.

DISCIPLINE OF AN OFFENDING CLERGYMAN. PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30.—James Priestly, who was suspended from the exercise of his ministerial functions about a year ago, for conduct unbecoming a minister, in abusing his wife, and other unchristian behavior, , in abusing his wife, and other de application yesterday for reinstatement before the mongahela Presbytery of the United Presbyterian arch, but the application was rejected by a decided to. He is an eloquent and learned man, and previously

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EMANCIPATION.

CELEBRATION IN BOSTON. SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION - THE SHAW GUARDS' PA-HADE - WENDELL PHILLIPS'S FOREEODINGS

- SPEECH BY THE HON. HENRY WILSON.

Boston, Jan. 1 .- The sixth anniversary of the

emancipation of slaves was celebrated here to-day, re-

gardless of the driving storm, by a parade of the Shaw

Guards (colored) and a large gathering of Anti-Slavery

women in Tremont Temple. The morning session was

opened with several speeches by orators of this city and

neighborhood. The exercises consisted mostly of con-

gratulations to the colored people. The Emancipation

Proclamation was read by Mr. Emanuel Sullivan, a colored graduate of Harvard. Miss Henrietta A. Gray, a colored poetess from Cambridge, recited a Christmas poem, and Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper a poem on Moses. The Rey. Rowland Conner, Wm. Wells Brown and the Rev. Wm. Alger were among the speakers. The afternoon session, at 3 o'clock, was well attended, the audience consisting largely of white persons. The opening address was delivered by Richard T. Greener of Cambridge. The gentleman culogized the old leaders of the Anti-Slavery party. He was followed by Wendell Phillips, who began his address by remarking that he had not come to the Temple to rejoice, for he was too fearful of the future. He argued that with the banks, corporations and Presidents, and one-haif of the votes of the nation, the white people could as effectually govern the blacks as they could had the question of suffrage never been agitated. He regarded the gift of the ballot to the black man, under the present circumstances, as a humbug. The negro can do nothing with the ballet until opportunity is given him to acquire wealth. Suffrage was a reality of no value to the blacks until they were protected in that right. He expected to see Jeff. Davis placed in the Senate chamber of Congress before the adoption of measures calculated to give the negro his natural rights. The speaker alluded to the war, and said that ideas and guns should go together, but we had lost the opportunity of sending ideas into the South when we dallied at the end of the war. Now we must wait for another generation to do the work we left un done. The speaker's strongest argument was that although the negro bad a legal and moral right to vote, yet he had no legal right to represent his people in Congress. He made some severe references to the course of Gen. Grant in "sitting still," as the speaker said, when he might have used the army in protecting the colored people of the South from murder and robbers. If Gen. Grant did prove a friend to the colored man, the speaker would throw his hat over the roof and catch it on the other side. He closed with an eloquent appeal to the people asking them to throw aside everything else, and work only for an amendment to the National Constitution. Concentrate the strength of the people in that and it might be accomplished. In doing this we must have such an amendment as would overlook the race and only see the man. He would have all races of men equal in every respect before the law, and, leaving the race entirely out of the question, legislate for the man, be he Indian, negro, or Chinaman. The speaker expected opposition from Grant, but we must have a Constitutional amendment giving every human being equal rights in s; ite of \$ irant. The Hon. Henry Wilson, on being introduced, took an opposite view of the condition of the country, and spoke of the wonders that had been performed for the black people in eight years. He said the negroes were getting property, and had received for their labor the last year over \$2,000,000. They were in the Legislatures, the Courts and offices of their respective States, and he believed that Congress would, at its next session, under the authority of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment, remedy the evils which had arisen in Georgia, and reinstate the blacks in the proper exercise of their rights. He stated that an amendment to the Constitution covering all the objections urged by Mr. Phillips, was now before Congress, written by Mr. P.'s own hand, which he believed would receive the sanction of Congress, and that there were enough Republican Legislatures ready to adopt it and make it a law. As for Gen. Grant, he believed that he was true to the cause, The General, elected on that issue, could not abandon the negro until every right and privilege was given him. Mr. Wilson closed with a glowing picture of what had been done by the Nation, stating that Congress was always ahead of the people on questions of ref. rm, and would move in those matters as soon as the people would sustain them.

The closing address was delivered by the Rev. J. D.

Fulton of Boston, who spoke to the colored people, telling them that we had done a great deal for them, and now they must do much for the uselves.

During the speeches the colored Shaw Guards ent the Temple with their band, and were received with ap-

The evening session was opened by singing the John Brown song by the audience, and the reading of extracts from Anti-Slavery speeches by Miss Molyneux. The Hon. Thomas Russell of Boston, was the first speaker. He spoke of the time when many of this audience were gathered together six years ago in the Temple to wait the news that the slaves had been declared free. He elequently recited the history of Gen. Grant bearing on emancipation, and claimed that Gen. Grant is the great emancipator, as it was his opinion that urged on the pro-

clamation of President Lincoln. A letter was received from Gen. Butler, expressing his regret that he could not celebrate the occasion in Boston. Mrs. Frances Harper addressed the assemblage, reciting some of the events connected with her early life in the South, when her mothing was a slave. She spoke in high terms of the kindness of the Northern people to the negroes, and briefly noted the great changes which she had witnessed in Virginia, where she had addressed the

colored people since the war. Several other speeches were delivered, but owing to the terrible storm, the Rev. J. Freeman Clark, and Win Lloyd Garrison, who were advertised to speak, were unable to reach the Temple, and the session was conse-

THE LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MONTEZUMA. BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.-In the U. S. District Court, Theodore A. Morris, of the firm of Morris Brothers of New-York, is on trial on charge of conspiring with Capt. Pennel to cast away the schooner Montezuma, and thus to defraud the Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company. A. Sterret Ridgely, District-Attorney, and W. B. Booth, esq., of New-York appear for the United States. Mr. James Cary Coale testified that Morris was introduced to him at about the time of the Montezuma's duced to him at about the time of the Montezuma's sailing. Morris wanted a policy of \$30,000 or \$10,000; he said the vessel was in Hampton Roads waiting to hear from him; I cannot say he said she was waiting to hear about the insurance, but that was the inference; the proper risk in a vessel like the Montezuma would be about 3 per cent; there is little trads between Baltimore and Galveston; a cargo of \$40,000 or that city from Baltimore would be extraordinary; lines between

THE LATE JUDGE WILLIAMS.

THE LATE JUDGE WILLIAMS.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—At a meeting of the bar, yesterday afternoon, resolutions were passed retailing to the death of Chief-Justice John M. Williams of New Bedford. Judge Thomas reviewed the life of Judge Williams, saying that he was born in 1780, entered Brown University at the age of seventeen and graduated in 1801. He was remarkably fortunate in the teachers and instructors whom he found in the college—the elequent Maxey and President Messer, then a professor. He had with him in college Judge Pitman of Rhode Island, Judge Pickens of South Carolina, ex-Gov. Marcus Mortou, John Whipple, the deserved bread of the Rhode Island, Judge Pickens of South Carolina, ex-Gov. Marcus Mortou, John Whipple, all, Henry Wheaton. He began the study of the law in 1801, and 65 years after wrote a communication to Judge Thomas stating certain views of law with a clearness, precision, and vigor which marked his ripe manhood. It was only as a judge that he was known to the speaker. He was a man of legal learning, trained in the school of special pleading, brought to the bench a large experience at the bur, and seemed perfectly at home in the discharge of all the duites of his place. He had not only ample legal learning. But a discriminating mind and firm and even judgment. He was an impartial judge in the best seems and cast, not patting a client on one side or the other and saying "Good Lord" or "Good devil," but without respect of persons, seeking to imitate the Divine justice. It was never asked of him what member of the bar would be likely to have the most influence with the presiding judge. Young and old were to him aske, for he looked only to the justice of the Court of Common Piess. With him retired a very remarkable Bench, consisting of Commins, Warrer, Allen, and Merrick; it having been remarked that if in any providence of God the Supreme Henni should be removed, the Common Piess, with him retired a very remarkable Bench, consisting of Commins, warrer, Allen, and Merrick; it having been remarked that

DESTRUCTION OF A BIT-STOCK FACTORY GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. I.—Gunn & Amidon's extensive stock bit factory, in this town, was burned last night. Loss, \$20,000.